

# Québec's birds of prey

## Biology and conservation



Brochure designed by:



Ressources naturelles  
et Faune  
Québec

UNION QUÉBÉCOISE DE RÉHABILITATION  
DES OISEAUX DE PROIE  
[WWW.UQROP.QC.CA](http://WWW.UQROP.QC.CA)

Fondation de la faune du Québec



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## The importance of birds of prey in the Cree culture

In the culture and tradition of the Cree Nation, an important role is played by many animal species. Amongst these, birds of prey such as the bald eagle and golden eagle are highly respected and are important symbols in the spirituality of First Nations. In fact, for Aboriginals and some members of Cree communities, these two species are messengers from the Creator or the Great Spirit, and their feathers considered sacred are used during dance rituals and other ceremonies.

For other Aboriginals and in particular those from the James Bay Cree coastal communities, however, birds of prey are not considered good-luck messengers but rather big hunters of migratory birds that harm traditional hunting activities. In fact, the presence of certain species of birds of prey in the skies of the James Bay Coast is associated with spring and fall bird migrations, like the Canadian goose and several other species of wildfowl. During these periods, birds of prey kill and consume migratory birds in order to replenish their energy reserves, which enables them to migrate or reproduce.



**BARRED OWL**

Despite the importance of certain birds of prey species in the Cree culture and the safeguarding of environmental balance, some birds are killed during goose hunting season in Canada, along with white geese and other species of wildfowl. In certain cases, birds of prey can even scare away game, seize bait left in front of hiding places or destroy artificial decoys.

## Goals

This manual was produced by *l'Union québécoise de réhabilitation des oiseaux de proie (UQROP)*, in collaboration with *the Cree Trappers Association*, the Quebec Ministry of Natural Resources and Wildlife (MRNF), and the financial contribution from the Aboriginal Fund – Endangered Species (AFES), as well as the Quebec Wildlife Foundation (QWF), with the goal to introduce Quebec's different birds of prey species and, more specifically, those that are endangered. The manual's goal is to mention also the changes that have occurred in the populations over the years and to help us discover the lifestyles and hunting practices of these exceptional birds. We hope that this document will answer your questions.



## The return of birds of prey

For the past few years, we have noticed an increase in the number of birds of prey in Quebec, especially with several of Quebec's 27 species. Some species rarely seen before, such as the peregrine falcon, are now more frequently observed in our skies. At first glance, we could assume that the birds of prey populations are currently abundant and even too numerous for the good of the environment. But is this truly the case? It is difficult to say. We hear for example that the Northern goshawk follows a natural cycle of increase in its population every 15 years. It is therefore crucial that we take the time to properly identify and study a species before determining whether it is abundant or not.

## What is a bird of prey?

The most widely spread belief is that a bird of prey can be distinguished from other bird species by the fact that it hunts and consumes meat. Other carnivorous bird species however do exist throughout the world, and are not included in the family of birds of prey. The great heron, for example, is a fish eater just like the osprey. The heron however is not considered a bird of prey, as is the osprey.

What allows us to distinctly differentiate a bird of prey from a bird belonging to another mammalian family are *its feet*.

### Give me your '*claw*' ...

The best way to determine whether a bird belongs to the family of birds of prey is to watch it hunt or to closely observe its feet. Contrary to birds that catch their food with the help of their beak, birds of prey use their feet to grab their prey and kill it before consuming it. They possess therefore very strong toes, each of which has a long hooked claw called a talon. Talons are unique to birds of prey, making it easy to them distinguish from other bird categories.

Two other characteristics of birds of prey are their exceptional vision and their crooked beak, which serves to tear the meat to shreds. All species of birds have good vision, which allows them to fly about and avoid any obstacle, but the vision of birds of prey is even more superior, often binocular to better calculate distances, and extremely precise. It is estimated that a peregrine falcon can see a prey the size of a pigeon from a distance as far away as one kilometer. Because it is impossible to calculate a bird's vision from afar however and that hooked beaks are not particular to birds of prey, to classify the bird in the proper mammalian family, we must rely on its feet!

### 3 parts of the body adapted for hunting:



*Crooked beak*



*Talons*



*Exceptional vision*

## Diurnal or nocturnal?

All birds of prey are classified under one of the two following groups, **Strigiformes** for nocturnal birds of prey and **Falconiformes** for diurnal birds of prey. Strigiformes regroup owls, including screech owls and barn owls, which, for the most part, hunt during the night. These birds possess excellent night vision, very fine-tuned hearing, and a silky plumage that allows them to fly silently. All other species of birds of prey belong to the Falconiformes, thus regrouping all eagles, falcons, buzzards, sparrow-hawks, harriers, and ospreys of Quebec. These species are exclusively diurnal, meaning that they hunt solely between sunrise and sundown, but their lifestyles and hunting habits vary from one species to another.



**SAW-WHET OWL**

## Native Species

There are about 300 different species of Falconiformes (diurnal) around the world. We can see 16 of them in Quebec's territory. Here is a brief description of each of the families.

### Eagles

The two species of eagles found in Quebec, the golden eagle and the bald eagle, are the biggest to fly over Quebec's territory. Excluding the fact that both are excellent gliders, they are very different one from the other. The bald eagle's diet consists mainly of fish and the carcass of dead animals, although occasionally it will hunt small mammals such as rodents, ducks and small birds. As for the golden eagle, it feeds mainly on small mammals such as rodents, but also ducks, geese and small birds. Occasionally, it will easily hunt the arctic fox and very young caribou (fawn). Sometimes it will eat the carcass of dead animals and, in some instances, will eat still-born baby caribou or remains left over by wolves.



## Hawks

Hawks or buzzards are close relatives of eagles, but are distinguished by their smaller size. We can find four species of buzzards in Quebec: the red-tailed hawk, the rough-legged hawk, the red-shouldered hawk, and the broad-winged hawk. Whereas the first two species prefer open spaces, the red-shouldered and broad-winged hawks are more at home in wooded areas. Buzzards eat from a great variety of prey, mostly small mammals such as rodents, but also amphibians, small birds, reptiles, insects, fish, and sometimes even the carcass of dead animals. The rough-legged hawk found in Northern Quebec during the summer breeding season, feeds mostly on rodents such as lemmings and voles, thus helping to control the populations of these small rodents. This stops small rodents from overpopulating the environment and devastating the vegetation or spreading diseases.



## Sparrow-hawks

Sparrow-hawks are forest birds, unparalleled in maneuvering between tree trunks and branches. Their skillful agility comes in handy when hunting, as they feed mostly on birds usually caught while flying. They are thus aided by their short rounded wings and their long tail, which serves as a rudder or a helm. Occasionally, sparrow-hawks will also feed on small mammals such as rodents. For example, the goshawk, commonly found along the coast of James Bay, can hunt prey the size of a hare.



## Harriers

Only one species of harriers can be found in Quebec, the northern harrier, living in the latitude of James Bay. This very singular bird hunts by flying at a very low altitude, above open spaces such as fields or bogs, and by using its acute sense of hearing to capture sounds emitted by small animals camouflaged within the vegetation. The feathers on its face are set like a facial disk, as seen on owls, which allows it to capture any sound.



## Falcons

Amongst the species seen in Quebec, the peregrine falcon, the gyrfalcon, and the Merlin are found in James Bay. Most falcons specialize in hunting other

birds. Their pointy wings allow them to follow their prey in the air and, in the case of the peregrine falcon, to dive sometimes at a speed up to 300km/h! This acrobatics specialist, whose status is considered vulnerable in Quebec, will rarely attack preys whose size surpasses that of small ducks, although on rare occasions, it has been known to hunt bigger birds than itself, such as the great heron, the double-crested cormorant or, exceptionally, certain species of geese.



## Ospreys

Often referred to wrongly as the 'fishing eagle', the osprey does not belong to the family of eagles, but rather is the sole representative of the Pandionides family. As its name suggests, it feeds almost exclusively on fresh fish captured with the help of its feet with long-hooked claws.



## American Vultures

Only one species of vultures can be found in Quebec, the turkey vulture. Although very common in Southern Quebec during summer, it will rarely venture into more northern regions. Just like all American vultures, the turkey vulture is no longer considered as part of the birds of prey group, but rather is classified under Ciconiiformes, great waders such as herons and storks.



## Long claws

Like any life form on earth, birds of prey occupy a place in the environment and have a specific role to play in the balance of ecosystems. Their size is that much greater as they are considered superior predators, meaning they are situated at the extremity of the food chain.

Feeding on smaller animals than themselves, contribute in a major way in controlling abundance. Without them, the prey such as small mammals (mainly rodents), birds, reptiles, amphibians, and large would be too numerous in a same environment. Hence, there would be more the environment could handle. For example, in overpopulation of lemmings, a species of small rodents living in Northern Quebec, these would feed on any green sprouts available, thus creating a famine which would affect all other herbivorous animals. Too numerous a population of rodents can also contribute to higher propagation of certain diseases to other animals and humans living in any given region.



t h e y  
t h e i r  
s p e c i e s  
s m a l l  
i n s e c t s

animals than  
the case of

rodents living in

## Fragile Giants

If we are in awe of the size and strength of birds of prey, the fact still remains that they are quite fragile creatures. As superior predators situated at the highest end of the food chain, each bird of prey needs to occupy a territory large enough to meet its requirements. The greater the bird, the higher its needs and the vaster its hunting territory will be. And so the territory of a golden eagle will be greater than that of an American kestrel, resulting in eagles being more dispersed in Québec, therefore rarer. This situation makes birds of prey very vulnerable to extinction as they are less numerous than most other animal species such as ducks or rodents. Certain kinds of disruptions or upheavals could cause a population's rapid disappearance; for example: a major mortality of adults or juveniles, the destruction of their habitat (nesting, nutrition, raising the young, etc.) and the introduction of a polluting substance in the environment.



ROYAL EAGLE

## Humans to the rescue of these kings of the skies

After being the cause of their decrease in numbers, even the extinction of some of the world's birds of prey populations, humans today strive to find means by which they can coexist more harmoniously with them. Today we have a better understanding of the extent their presence is as a contributing factor in the maintaining of a fragile balance amongst different animal and plant species in our environment. The Quebec Government has in fact adopted measures that allow the protection of the 27 species of birds of prey in Quebec and promotes their development and growth in our environment.

The bald eagle, the golden eagle, and the peregrine falcon are designated vulnerable species in accordance with the Quebec legislature (The Act respecting threatened or vulnerable species (R.S.Q.c. E-12.01)). By virtue of the Act respecting the conservation and development of Wildlife, hunting of all birds of prey species, whether they are designated as such or not is forbidden, regardless of the bird's age or the time of year. The disturbance of a nest and the poaching of eggs of birds of prey are also prohibited. The holding in captivity of a bird of prey requires a permit, delivered by regional agents of the Wildlife Division of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Wildlife.



**SHORT-EARED OWL**

Additionally, it is important to mention that Article 24.3 of The James Bay And Northern Quebec Agreement, Article 15.3 of The Northeastern Quebec Agreement, and the Act respecting hunting and fishing rights in the James Bay and New Quebec territories (R.S.Q. c. D-13.1), gives Aboriginals the right of use. This right allows them to hunt, fish, trap, capture or kill all species of fish, mammals, and wild birds throughout the territories ruled by these agreements.

In accordance with subparagraph 24.4.27 of the JBNQA, however, the Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Coordinating Committee (HFTCC) can provide the responsible minister with recommendations on species of wildlife to be protected on an on-going basis or from time to time. The Coordinating Committee (HFTCC) has studied reports relating to the situation of the bald eagle, the peregrine falcon, and the golden eagle and consequently provided notices which were adopted by resolution on August 26, 1998 (98-99:22) and on June 25, 2002, supporting the designations decreed, in accordance with The Act respecting threatened or vulnerable species (R.S.Q.c. E-12.01), as vulnerable species, considering the situation of the three species involved.

To obtain further information on the legislation relating to the protection of birds of prey, visit the Web site of the Wildlife Division of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Wildlife

or contact the Wildlife Protection Bureau of Northern Quebec, Wildlife Division, Ministry of at the following address: [http://www.fapaq.gouv.qc.ca/fr/etu\\_rec/esp\\_mena\\_vuln/loi.htm](http://www.fapaq.gouv.qc.ca/fr/etu_rec/esp_mena_vuln/loi.htm) Natural Resources and Wildlife, at the following telephone numbers: 418-748-7701 or 418-748-7744.

## **Humans and birds of prey: not always easy living together**

Human activities interfere in various ways with the lifestyle of birds of prey. The loss of habitats, climatic changes, pollution, collision with human structures, disturbances caused by humans, the killing and accidental trappings – all these pose major threats to the survival of these species. It is imperative to truly understand the dangers facing birds of prey living closely with humans, so that appropriate steps are taken to safeguard them.

### **Collisions with Buildings**

Human dwellings or buildings often pose a danger for birds of prey. Windows constitute the most danger since they reflect the image of a bird or a plant, and lead the bird of prey to throw itself unknowingly at full force. We can reduce the light's reflection by closing the blinds halfway or installing a white curtain to avoid such accidents. This problem however occurs more often in Southern Québec than in Northern Québec. Cables and electrical wires can cause collisions as well. Although they seem quite visible from the ground, with the sky for background, but seen from above, they are often practically invisible for birds... just ask pilots!

### **The abduction of birds or kidnapping**

To capture or take away a young bird of prey or an egg from its natural nest to raise it at home is unauthorized; sadly though this still happens frequently. In the majority of cases, fledgling birds of prey gathered by l'Union québécoise pour la réhabilitation des oiseaux de proie (UQROP) are young healthy birds captured by individuals who thought them orphans (hence the expression 'the abduction of birds or kidnapping'). The gesture originally stems from good intentions: a person finds the injured young bird or the bird has fallen from its nest and the individual wishes to help it by caring for it until it reaches adulthood. This solution however is not feasible for three reasons:



1. The breeding of a bird of prey requires specialized care. If it is kept in a cage or an inadequate enclosure, or its diet does not contain the nutritional needs it requires, the young bird greatly risks developing permanent handicaps, or even dying.
2. If the young bird is injured, it needs health care. Despite our best intentions, most of us do not have the knowledge or the necessary equipment to administer good health care. In Quebec however there is a Clinic for birds of prey, located in the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine in Université de Montréal in Saint-Hyacinthe. The clinic's veterinarians are best placed to give quality care to the bird. The sooner they get the bird, the greater its chances of recovery and of being put back successfully in its natural habitat.
3. Even if the "good Samaritan" has the knowledge and experience to keep an orphan bird in good health until adulthood, it will not be able to avoid identifying or assimilating itself to humans (impregnation to humans). In fact, young birds cannot instinctively recognize their own species, but gradually identify themselves with the image of their parents. A young handfed bird will adopt the person who captured it – its saviour – as his parent and by extension, humans as its proper species. Unfortunately, this phenomenon is irreversible and will considerably diminish its chances for survival and reproduction in nature.



**YOUNG GYRFALCON**

For all of the above reasons, the best solution when finding a young bird on the ground is to leave it there. In general, parents will continue to feed it on the ground. If the young bird is visibly injured, it is best to call immediately a wildlife protection officer, so that the bird can be brought to the Clinic for birds of prey quickly, where means will be taken to prevent assimilation (impregnation) to humans.

## **Killing and accidental captures during trapping activities**

The killing or trapping of birds of prey is illegal in Québec, regardless of the season. It is important to state that in virtue of their right of use conferred by chapter VI of the Act respecting hunting and fishing rights in the James Bay and New Quebec Territories (R.S.Q. c. D-13.1), Aboriginals beneficiaries of JBNQ and CNEQ are entitled to capture or trap birds of prey such as the snowy owl for their subsistence needs. We know that traditionally, the Cree consume certain birds of prey species. Today, this custom is still in use, mainly by the older people (the 'Elders') of the communities. We recognize this tradition and are respectful towards the Crees who practice it.

In the case of trapping carnivorous animals such as the wolf, there are techniques that reduce the risks of accidental capture of birds of prey. There is a document on this subject produced by the Fédération des trappeurs gestionnaires du Québec (<http://www.ftgg.qc.ca>). This document is now available in Cree, in English and in French at all offices in the region of Northern Québec, Wildlife Division, Ministry of Natural Resources and Wildlife.

If a bird creates problems (aggressiveness around a nest or plundering, you can call on the services of an officer from the Wildlife Protection Bureau of Northern Quebec, at the following telephone numbers: 418-748-7701 or 418-748-7744.

The Coordinating Committee (HFTCC) has recognized and supported a resolution by decreeing the status of vulnerable species to the bald eagle, the peregrine falcon, and the golden eagle in virtue of the Act respecting threatened or vulnerable species (R.S.Q.c. E-12.01). Additionally, the CBJNQ will provide for on principle of conservation (article 24.3.2), an eventual subtraction of certain species in exercising the right of use (R.S.Q.c.D-13.1, article 17).



## Why are birds of prey threatened?

### A long time ago...

The first humans (natives and nonnative) who colonized Québec found a great variety of birds of prey due to the wealth and diversity of ecosystems: taiga, conifers,



**PEREGRINE FALCON**

moderate forests, flatlands, swamps, lakes teeming with fish, etc. In those times, birds of prey were more abundant than today.

The development of different human populations brought about changes in the environment: clearing of forests, drying up of swamps, using streams for river driving, increasing urban zones, etc. All these activities contributed more and more to cut down on available land for the birds. The bird populations

living in the flatlands of St. Lawrence were particularly tampered with as human activity was mostly concentrated in that region.



Territory available for birds of prey was gradually invaded by humans, there were more and more interactions between the two species; alas, birds of prey were not victorious. Then, birds of prey were often slaughtered at sight, as they were considered frightening animals or carriers of superstitions. Birds of prey were also slaughtered because they startled away game and occasionally attacked small farm animals (example, chickens and ducks). Compensation was even given in favour of slaughtering birds of prey. The industrial era brought with it new dangers for the survival of birds of prey with the discharging and dissipation of chemical polluting substances into the environment.

Sounding off the alarm on the plight of birds of prey was first given in the 1960s, when we noticed that the peregrine falcon and the bald eagle were on the brink of extinction following major spillage of DDT into the environment. DDT (or Dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane), a pesticide of the organochlores family was discovered in 1939 and put into use by 1947. Considered at the time a miracle product, it was widely used throughout the globe to eliminate biting insects that transmitted diseases such as malaria, in agriculture, and also to counter the effects of devastating insects in forest-clad environments. In the 60s, however, biologists began to realize that DDT had negative consequences on several animal species. In the peregrine falcon and the bald eagle, the accumulation of DDT in their bodies caused the thinning of eggshells, preventing the birds from reproducing normally. These two species had almost disappeared at that time. The product was definitely banned or severely controlled in Canada in 1979. Since then, the populations of peregrine falcons and bald eagles slowly recovered, although the presence of DDT in the environment is still noticeable.



**PEREGRINE FALCON**

or severely controlled in Canada in 1979. Since then, the populations of peregrine falcons and bald eagles slowly recovered, although the presence of DDT in the environment is still noticeable.

## Conservation Efforts

The DDT crisis made us realize the fragility of birds of prey, as well as the possibility that they may one day disappear entirely because of our impact on their environment. At the onset of the 70s, study and reproduction programs were put into place to inform the population of the situation of these species, of the factors representing a risk for the survival of birds of prey and of means to come to their rescue.

Although all birds of prey species have an equal importance in maintaining environmental balance, it is normal to concentrate efforts firstly on species mostly affected by human activities and those closest to extinction.

To counter the main threats affecting the bald eagle, the peregrine falcon, and the golden eagle, the Québec Government has put to use various measures to protect birds of prey:

- adoption of The Act respecting threatened or vulnerable species;
- protection of habitats;
- supporting research on Québec's birds of prey;
- protection of birds of prey against the capturing of birds or kidnapping, trade or hunting;
- producing a document by la Fédération des trappeurs gestionnaires du Québec (<http://www.ftgq.qc.ca>), which introduced trapping techniques for carnivorous animals such as the wolf, thus reducing the risks of accidental capture of a bird of prey;
- establishing an awareness program for the Québec population, notably the Cree Nation, of the situation of endangered species.



**EDUCATIONAL PRESENTATION**

Living in Northern Québec, the short-eared owl is registered on the list of species susceptible of being designated as threatened or vulnerable in Québec.

## A Hospital for our birds of prey

We encourage you to report any discovery of an injured or dead bird to wildlife protection officers at the Wildlife Protection Bureau of Northern Québec, Wildlife Division, Ministry of Natural Resources and Wildlife, at the following numbers: 418-748-7701 or 418-748-7744. Since 1986, all injured birds of prey can receive quality care at the Clinic for birds of prey, located at the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine of Université de Montréal in Saint-Hyacinthe. Each year, the Clinic receives about 300-400 injured birds of prey, coming from all corners of the province. About 40% of admitted birds of prey can regain their freedom. The Clinic was founded in 1986 by Dr Guy Fitzgerald, a veterinary who since has taken good care of his pensioners.



**INJURED PEREGRINE FALCON**

To support the Clinic's activities and to coordinate a network of caregivers capable of putting back injured birds of prey in their natural habitat as quickly as possible, Dr Fitzgerald founded a non-profit organization in 1987, l'Union québécoise de réhabilitation des oiseaux de proie (UQROP). Very early on, UQROP's activities were geared towards the development of an educational program to make the population to instill awareness of the situation of living birds of prey. Educators do the rounds of schools with birds of prey to speak to children about conservation. Fans of birds of prey can also visit Chouette à Voir during the summer months. This is UQROP's interpretation centre, located in St. Jude, which holds the biggest collection of living birds of prey in Québec.



**BALD EAGLE EXAM**

## What to do if you find an injured bird of prey

Firstly, ensure that the bird of prey does in fact require your assistance. Each year, the Clinic for birds of prey receives dozens of young birds in the spring, in perfect health but not yet capable of flying. If you notice light down like feathers on the plumage of the bird, or if you see feathers on the wings of the bird still in the developing stages (these are covered with a small bluish coloured tube), then it is best to leave the bird of prey where you found it. Its parents will take care of it. If it is seriously injured, he can be captured by being careful to mind its claws and beak. You can catch it by wearing a good pair of padded gloves and placing it in a perforated plastic box or carton with holes for ventilation. We suggest you put a lot of shredded paper at the bottom of the box or carton. Then, contact a wildlife protection officer from the Wildlife Protection Bureau of Northern Québec, Wildlife Division, Ministry of Natural Resources and Wildlife, at the following telephone numbers: 418-748-7701 or 418-748-7744, or a recognized organization such as UQROP to bring the bird in as quickly as possible to receive specialized care.



**ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK**

## Work for a life's cause



**GYRFALCON**

Although it is imperative to invest in the rehabilitation of injured birds of prey, it is even more crucial to ensure the conservation of birds in their natural habitat. A good way to control the situation of populations of wild birds of prey is to have at hand reliable means of observation in natural environments. You can do your part by signaling any seen birds of prey, or the presence of a nest in the area. A history surveillance form prepared by the Wildlife Division of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Wildlife is attached to the present document. If necessary, you can complete it and forward to the Wildlife Management Bureau or the Wildlife Protection Bureau of Northern Québec at 951 boulevard Hamel, Chibougamau G8P 2Z3.

## Conclusion

From time immemorial, birds of prey have excited passion in humans. Some-times adored, admired, honoured, and respected, other times hunted down, they have never left us indifferent. One thing is certain, however, and that is that they have their place in the environment. Should they disappear one day, it would certainly be to our detriment and at a great loss. Humans, often despite themselves, have been the major cause of their decline and we must now work to ensure their safeguard.

Currently in Québec, there are no birds of prey species considered to be overpopulated. On the contrary, there could be more abundance in the majority of cases. It is true that birds of prey can at times be a nuisance, for example when they scare away game during a hunt. In the spring and fall, the golden eagles and bald eagles are concentrated near migratory staging areas, areas also sought out by Cree hunters during traditional hunting activities. Just like the hunters, the golden eagles and bald eagles must take advantage of this great concentration of preys. Birds of prey can then restock their energy reserves, before undertaking their reproduction period or migration.

We must keep in mind however that the environment belongs to them as well, and that of two, it is by far humans that cause the most nuisance to the other! By opening our minds to the importance and the beauty of these birds – the fruit of millennia's worth of evolution and survival – by doing small acts of kindness to contribute to their safeguard, we will have done our share in transmitting to future generations a territory as rich as when we received it from our ancestors.



**SNOWY OWL**



# Eagle history surveillance

Please, reproduce, fill out the form and send to the nearest Wildlife Protection Bureau

HISTORY SURVEILLANCE FORM			
<input type="checkbox"/> BALD EAGLE		<input type="checkbox"/> ROYAL EAGLE	
DATE YEAR:		AGE	YOUNG <input type="checkbox"/>
MONTH:			ADULT <input type="checkbox"/>
DAY:			
REGION :			
MERCATOR		ZONE :	
		UTM (EAST):	
		UTM (NORTH):	
NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS:			
DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT:			
COMENTS:			
OBSERVER:			TÉL.:

HISTORY SURVEILLANCE FORM			
<input type="checkbox"/> BALD EAGLE		<input type="checkbox"/> ROYAL EAGLE	
DATE YEAR:		AGE	YOUNG <input type="checkbox"/>
MONTH:			ADULT <input type="checkbox"/>
DAY:			
REGION :			
MERCATOR		ZONE :	
		UTM (EAST):	
		UTM (NORTH):	
NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS:			
DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT:			
COMENTS:			
OBSERVER:			TÉL.:

## ***Bird of prey nest history surveillance***

### **A. Bird of prey nest – General Description**

Date of observation : \_\_\_\_\_

Region : \_\_\_\_\_ Hour: \_\_\_\_\_

Number of the card : \_\_\_\_\_ Coordinates : \_\_\_\_\_

Viable access :

(road, water, trail, etc. ) \_\_\_\_\_

Type, name of the closest water body to place of observation : \_\_\_\_\_

Species of tree where the nest was seen : \_\_\_\_\_

### **B. Presence of bird(s)**

Presence of adult(s) : Male: \_\_\_\_\_  
(yes/no) Female: \_\_\_\_\_  
Couple: \_\_\_\_\_  
Unknown: \_\_\_\_\_

Mature(s): \_\_\_\_\_  
Immature(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Presence of eggs: \_\_\_\_\_ If yes, how many : \_\_\_\_\_

Presence of fledglings in the nest : \_\_\_\_\_ If yes, how many : \_\_\_\_\_

### **C. Other**

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

Observer(s): \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_





*Birds of prey: Vulnerable hunters*